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TWO CENTS.

GERMANS RENEW OFFENSIVE ON WEST FRONT

AISNE SECTOR DRIVE ON A 40-MILE LINE; 10 MILES IN BELGIUM

One Attack Apparently Aimed at Paris; the Other an Effort to Reach Channel Ports.

REPORTS SHOW ENEMY IS MAKING THE EXPECTED EARLY PROGRESS

Extension of Fighting to New Sector Probably Effort to Catch Allies Napping-Gen. Foch Believed to Have Been Fully Prepared for Defense.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 27.-The latest reports show that the Germans have made some small progress in places.

The attack of the Germans in the sector northwest of Kemmel appeared to be directed against the ground captured by the French

Belgian troops have recorded fresh victories over the Ger-NEW GERMAN MOVE RED CROSS DRIVE mans. On Saturday night they repulsed Teuton attacks or big raids on three sectors of their front.

The German attack against the entente positions northwest of Kemmel was launched at 4:30 o'clock this morning, after a heavy

There was great activity on the part of the enemy in several sectors between Arras and Albert early this morning, but n infantry movement had been reported up to 10 o'clock.

ATTACK ON TWO FRONTS.

Germany has resumed her drive for a decision on the western front after a lapse of nearly four weeks, striking in the south between Rheims and Soissons and in Flanders on the northerly side of the Lys salient.

While it is too early for the true German intention to be disclosed, the effort apparently is simultaneously to push through to the channel ports in the north, thus breaking up the British front, and to strike for Paris in the south, in an effort aimed Officers Optimistic in Belief That mainly at the French.

The main field of the German attack begun last March and halted after the disastrous enemy reverse in Flanders late in neglected by the German command in this new thrust. The possibility exists, however, that the fighting will be extended to this area as the battle develops.

ALONG FORTY-MILE FRONT.

The southerly blow, which covers a front of some forty miles and apparently is by far the more important of the two, has come at a point which had not been considered the most probable field for a renewal of the German attempt.

The fact that both British and French troops are found holding this front, however, gives indication that Gen. Foch, the allied commander-in-chief, has hardly been caught napping and has large forces massed there.

Flank Dangerously Exposed. It was indeed, on this front, between the tip of the Montdidier salient and Rheims, that the enemy flank was most dangerously exposed and where he must have felt himself most vulnerable to a counter blow. If this attack here is neither a demonstration in force to cover the main effort elsewhere nor a veritable drive at Paris, the possibility remains that it was launched with the intention of driving the allies from their advantageous positions along the Oise and

Front in Flanders Shorter.

the Ailette and thus forestalling a

finking counter effort by Foch's

The stroke in Flanders, while of far less magnitude, covering a front of less than ten miles, is nevertheless simed at points which the Germans must take before they can hope to their April advance farther toward the coast. Behind the Locre-Voormezeele area lie the hills which constitute the backbone of the lying peak of which the Germans cap-tured when they took Mont Kemmel mans from gaining anything decisive.

last month. Scherpenberg, Mont Rogue, Mont Des Cats and other eminences are yet barring the way to the Germans.

The allied positions along both fronts under attack are notably strong. This is particularly true of the southerly line, guarded by the their channel drive. Another theory Rivers Oise and Ailette and the Chemin-des-Dames ridge, which the German crown prince spent many German crown prince spent many on the Amiens front. weeks last summer trying to take.

Where Petain Won Ground.

forced still farther back last fall, drive, as compared with the German when Gen. Petain launched a de- strength then and now, give to many cisive blow in the Pinon region, drove officers here an optimistic view of the in for a depth of two miles a day outcome. Summed up, the position on in for a depth of two miles a day outcome. Summed up, the position on for a man to sign a pledge card or to and compelled the Germans to fall March 21 was that the allies on the determine that the \$5 bill reposing in

and compelled the Germans to fall back to the positions behind the Ailette, where they have since remained.

In the north the French recently have strengthened their hold on the hill region by pushing forward in the Locre sector in local thrusts and capturing important high ground.

In general, the allies seem well trepared for the thrust, and, while they appear likely to be forced to give ground at points, the opinion of their high command has been reflected as confident in the ability of the allied forces to prevent the Germans started their issue, and trained tap, the position of determine that the \$5 bill reposing in the first drive the British have the British have worked assiduously to replace the guns lost, so that in respect to the last two factors the same relative strength is believed to hold today.

Added elements of allied strength is believed to hold today.

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The American Red Cross can use the liberty bonds without selling a to accept liberty bonds without selling a total constant of the liberty bonds without selling a total constant of the market value of the bonds of the liberty bonds without in any way affecting the market value of the constant of the market value of the bonds of the market value of the market value of the constant of the market value of the market value of the market value of the Franco-British position, only the out- flected as confident in the ability of

British and French Official Reports on German Offensive

against the British and French positions between Rheims and Solssons, the war office announces.

heavy bombardment. morning in Flanders between Locre

of the salient.

iment of great intensity, develo LONDON, May 27 .- Strong German early this morning on a wide front attacks developed early this morning against the British and French troops on the line between Rheims and Sois.

and Voormezeele, on the northern side the Germans launched an attack this



Plea in Campaign

for Million.

WILL TAKE LIBERTY BONDS

Red Cross Meetings Today.

This is the last day of the

This is "Give - Some - More Day."

Gifts should be sent to H. B. F. Macfarland, 1222 F street. Headquarters will be open to midnight.

5 o'clock p. m.—Reports of team captains, and reports from the government departments, sux-diaries, churches and other

government departments, auxdilaries, churches and other
groups, at the New Willard
Hotel baltroom.

8 o'clock p. m.—Public mass
meeting at Liberty Hut. Speakers are to be Eliot Wadsworth,
chairman of the National Red
Gross executive committee, and
Capt. A .P. Simmons. The National Quartet, the War Relief
Singers Club and Charles Trowbridge are to sing.

There is plenty of time, however,

sounds at midnight. Local campaign

and every one who has not contributed,

a big sum was collected for the Red

ton that there is plenty of time lef

to contribute. Even at the "eleventh

Chairman Henry B. F. Macfarland

Cross second war fund!

PUTS MILITARY MEN HERE IN QUANDARY

Unable to Determine Final Object of Attacks Reported Today.

MAY BE MERELY TEST

OF ALLIES' STRENGTH

Man-Power Exceeds Enemy's.

state whether the German attack at the extreme flanks of the western battle front were isolated operations to test the allied strength or marked the beginning of the impending German major offensive.

First came the reports of the attack along a forty-mile front from Rheims to Soissons. It was believed that this constituted a diversion designed to "give some more" before the gong compel withdrawal of allied troops from the northern sectors and thus headquarters at 1222 F street will be enable the Germans to resume their open until that hour to receive funds, drive toward the channel ports.

Later dispatches telling of the at- or even who has, is urged to see to it tacks in the north discounted this that he does his share in driving the theory, though, it was pointed out, it local contribution to the \$1,000,000 that the Germans desired to divert mark.

Officers Optimistic Here.

Relative strength of the allied forces Not only did he fail, but he was now and at the beginning of the first

> The uncertain element is the strength of the British at present. Absolute silence regarding the added increments of the British force is believed here to indicate a strengthening of the British man power. French ter-ritorials have been added to the French forces.

200,000 Troops From Italy.

More than 200,000 troops in all have ome from Italy, and of these at least 40,000 are trained fighters of the highest quality.

sons and against French troops betions between Rheims and Soissons,
he war office announces.

The attacks were preceded by a
tillery activity yesterday and last
night on the British front."

PARIS, May 27.—Over the front between the forest of Pinon and Rheims
and Voormessele, on the northern side
and Voormessele, on the northern side
of the salient.

The statement reads: "Strong hosThe statement reads: "Strong hos
(Continued on Second Pare)

There is difference of opinion about
tween to German reinforcements.
Some officers believe that the only additions have been from the German
base depots of the newly trained men
Germany has put into the lines and
troops from Rumania. Others hold
that in addition to these there have
the estimated of opinion about
tween Locre and Voormessele.

"Washington Night" Program.
"Washington night" is to be held
at Liberty Hut tonight to celebrate
Under an order published today; to
the rapidly rising cost of coal, which
he estimated this year alone at \$160,ditions have been from the German
base depots of the newly trained men
Germany has put into the lines and
troops from Rumania. Others hold
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PASSENGER RATE 3 CENTS A MILE; ENDS AT MIDNIGHT FREIGHT ALSO UP "Give Some More" Is Final

Director McAdoo Decides on Biggest Raise in History of Roads.

FREIGHT CHARGES WILL **GO UP 25 PER CENT**

Order Effective June 10 and 25 Expected to Produce More Than \$800,000,000.

To meet wage increases just announced and higher costs of coal and other supplies this year, Director General McAdoo today ordered railroad freight rates in the United States raised 25 per cent, and passenger fares increased to 3 cents a mile from the present basis of about 21/2 cents. Last call to contribute to the Red

It is estimated that the program will bring between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000 more revenues to the railroads within the next year. It reprefor every person in Washington to in the history of railroads.

The new freight charges which cov er both class and commodity rates become effective June 25 and the passenger increase will go into effect

Wipes Out Intrastate Rates. Issued under authority granted by the railroad act to President Wilson

acting through the director general This last day of the campaign is a the order wipes out all intrastate lower rates, effective on either freight second "Give Some More day," yesteror passenger traffic.

Travelers in standard sleeping and parior cars are required to pay 3½ cents a mile in addition to Pullman fares, and in tourist sleeping cars 3¼ cents. Pullman rates remain the of the local campaign committee to-| same.

same.
Commutation and other suburban rates on railroads are increased 10 per cent. Fares on electric interurban lines are not affected.
Special excursion, mileage, conventioned to with rates. tion and tourist rates, with a few exceptions, are discontinued, priv-ileges such as stop-overs and free side trips are abolished and excess baggage charges are increased.

Rail Boat Lines Affected.

Both freight and passenger rates

Will Accept Liberty Bonds.

Mr. Macfarland announced this morning that the Red Cross is glad to accept liberty bonds as well as liberty bond coupons as gifts to the second ward fund.

"The American Red Cross can use the liberty bonds without selling them," Chairman Macfarland said, "and without in any way affecting the market value of the bonds of the third liberty loan, because it can invest a portion of its million-dollar endowment fund in them, from the income of which are paid the administration expenses.

"Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who directs the liberty loans, is treasurer of the war relief fund of the American Red Cross."

There is to be a rally in the interest of the Red Cross this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in the National Botanic Garden, at which members of Congress are scheduled to make addresses. The hour has been arranged.

Both freight and passenger rates on boat lines operated on the lakes, rivers or coastwise by raliroads are to be raised proportionately with the general increase.

Export and import freight rates are ordered canceled, and the higher domestic rates will apply to and from ports.

A number of flat increases instead of percentage additions are opdered for coal, coke, lumber, ore, stone, grain, cotton, livestock, meats, sugar, bullion and other commodities.

Existing differentials and rate relationships between various localities are to be preserved so far as possible, but many readjustments will have to be made later. All rates are subject to review by the Interest."

In announcing that the rate in-

In announcing that the rate indresses. The hour has been arranged so that war workers in the temporary offices at 6th and B streets can attend as they leave work. Members of the American Rose Society, in convention here, are to attend.

In announcing that the rate increases are required by public interest, Director General McAdoo referred to the \$300,000,000 or more added to the pay rolls of railroad labor under an order published today; to

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS ON WAR REVENUE

BURY POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

AND PASS WAR TAX MEASURE,

PRESIDENT URGES CONGRESS

with unaffected reluctance that I come to ask you to prolong your session long enough to provide more adequate resources for the Treasury for the conduct of the war. I have reason to appreciate as fully as you do how arduous the session has been. Your labours have been severe and protracted, You have passed a long series of measures which required the debate of many doubtful questions of judgment and many exceedingly difficult questions of principle as well as of practice. The summer is upon us in which labor and counsel are twice arduous and are constantly apt to be impaired by

lassitude and fatigue. The elections are at hand, and ought as soon as possible to go and render an intimate account of our trusteeship to the people who the weighty and anxious matters of critical choice and action. But we dare not go to the elections the full. These are days when duty stands stark and naked, and even with closed eyes we know it is there. Excuses are unavailing. We have either done our duty or we have not. The fact will be as gross and plain as the duty itself. In such a case lassi-tude and fatigue seem negligible enough. The facts are tonic and suffice to freshen the labor.

Must Raise Bevenues.

'And the facts are these: Addi-

be provided for. It would be a most unsound portey to raise too large a proportion of them by four billions now provided for by taxation will not of themselves sustain the greatly enlarged budget to which we must immediately look forward. We cannot in fairness wait until the end of the fiscal year is at hand to apprise our people of the taxes they must pay on their earnings of the present calendar year, whose accountings and expenditures will then be closed. We cannot get increased what they are to be and practices the necessary economy to make them available. Definiteness, early definiteness, as to what its tasks are to be is absolutely necessary for the successful administration of the Treasury; it cannot frame fair and workable regulations in haste; and it must frame its regulations in haste if it is not to know its exact task until the very eve of its performance. The present tax laws are marred, moreover, by inequities which ought to be remedied. Indisputable facts, every one; and we cannot alter or blink them. To state them is argument enough.

Explains Situation.

And yet perhaps you will permit me to dwell for a moment upon the situation they disclose. Enormous loans freely spent in the stimulation of industry of almost every sort produce inflations and extravagances which presently make the whole economic structure questionable and insecure and the very basis of credit is cut away. Only fair, equitably distributed taxation, of the widest incidence and drawing chiefly from he sources which would be likely to demoralize credit by their very abundance, can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of

can prevent inflation and keep our industrial system free of speculation and waste. We shall naturally turn, therefore, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes. But the war profits and incomes upon which the increased taxes will be lewed will be the profits and incomes of the calendar year 1918. It would be manifestly unfair to wait until the garly months of 1919 to say what they are to be. It might be difficult, I should imagine, to run the mill with water that had already gone over the wheel.

Moreover, taxes of that sort will not be paid until the June of next year, and the Treasury must anticipate them. It must use the money they are to produce before it is due. It must sell short time certificates of indebtedness. In the autumn a much larger sale of long time bonds must be effected than has yet been attempted. What are the bankers to think of the certificates if they do not certainly know where the money is to come from which is to take them up? And how are investors to approach the purchase of bonds with any sort of confidence or knowledge of their own affairs if they do not know what taxes they are to pay and what economies and adjustments of their business they must effect? I cannot assure the country of a successful administration of the Treasury in 1918 if the question of further taxation is to be left undecided until 1919.

The consideration that dominates

The consideration that dominates every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war. We are not only in the midst of the war, we are at the very peak and crisis of it. Hundreds of theusands of the constant of the series with

them and our fortunes, are in the field, and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment, thousand after thousand, to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind. There can be no pause or intermission. The great enterprise must, on the contrary, be pushed with greater and greater energy. The volume of our might must steadily and rapidly be augmented until there can be no question of resisting it. If that is to be accomplished, gentlemen, money must sustain it to the utmost. Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or suffered to lag than our ordnance program or our ship program or our gram or our ship program or our munitions program or our program for making millions of men ready. These others are not programs, in deed, but mere plans upon paper unless there is to be an unquestionable supply of money.

No Choice in Situation.

That is the situation, and it is that is the situation, and it is the situation which creates the duty, no choice or preference of ours. There is only one way to meet that duty. We must meet it without selfishness or fear of consequences. Politics is adjourned. The elections will go to those who think least of it; to those who go to the constituencies without explanations or excuses, with a plain record of duty faithfully and disinterestedly performed. I, for one, am always confident that the people of this country will give a just verdict upon the service of the men who act for them when the facts are such that no man can disguise or conceal them. There is no danger of deceit now. An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in this tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage. If lobbyists hurry to Washington to attempt to turn what you do in the matter of taxation to their protection or advantage, the light will beat also upon them. There is abundant fuel for the light in the records of the Treasury with regard to profits of every sort. The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscinece and love of country can be got at by the restraints of conscinece and love of country can be got at by taxation. There is such profiteering now and the information with regard to it is available and indisputable. the situation which creates the

Comradeship Knits All.

I am advising you to act upon this matter of taxation now, genthemen, not because I do not know that you can see and interpret the facts and the duty they im-pose just as well and with as clear a perception of the obligations in-volved as I can, but because there is a certain solemn satisfaction in sharing with you the responsibilities of such a time. The world never stood in such case before. Men never before had so clear or so moving a vision of duty. I know that you will begrudge the work to be done here by us no more than the men begrudge us theirs who lie in the trenches and sally forth to their death. There is a stimulating comradeship knitting us all together. And this task to which I invite your immediate consideration will be performed under favorable influences if we will look to what the country is thinking and expecting and care nothing at all for what is being said and believed in the lobbies of Washington hotels, where the atmosphere seems to make it a certain solemn satisfaction the atmosphere seems to make it possible to believe what is be-lieved nowhere else.

Rising Spirit of Nation.

Have you not felt the spirit of the nation rise and its thought become a single and common thought since these eventful days came in which these eventful days came in which we have been sending our boys to the other side? I think you must read that thought, as I do, to mean this, that the people of this country are not only united in the resolute purpose to win this war, but are ready and willing to bear any burden and undergo any sacrifice that it may be necessary for them to bear in order to win it. We need not be afraid to tax them, if we lay taxes justly. They know that the war must be paid for and that it is they who must pay for it, and if the burden is justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which justly distributed and the sacrifice made a common sacrifice from which none escapes who can bear it at all, they will carry it cheerfully and with a sort of solemn pride. I have always been proud to be an American, and was never more proud than now, when all that we have said and all that we have foreseen about our people is coming true.

The great days have come when the only thing that they ask for or admire is duty greatly and adequately done; when their only wish for America is that she may share the freedom she enjoys;

wish for America is that she may share the freedom she enjoys; when a great, compelling sympathy wells up in their hearts for men everywhere who suffer and are oppressed, and when they see at last the high uses for which their wealth has been piled up and their mighty power accumulated and, counting neither blood nor treasure now that their final day of opportunity has come, rejoice to spend and to be spent through a long night of suffering and terror in order that they and men everywhere may see the dawn of a day of righteousness and justice and peace. Shall we grow weary when they bid us act?

After he had concluded reading from the printed copy, President Wilson said:

"I add this word gentlemen Just

Wilson said:
"I add this word, gentlemen. Just "I add this word, gentlemen. Just as I was leaving the White House I was told that the expected drive on the western front has apparently begun. You can realize how that solemnized my feeling as I came to you, and how it seems to strengthen the privilege which I have tried to express in these lines.

"I have admired the work of this session. The way in which the two houses of this Congress had cooperated with the executive has been generous and admirable, and it is not in a spirit of suggesting duty neglected, but only to remind you of the common cause and the common obligation that I have ventured to come-

Lawmakers Asked to Put Through Bill Before Adjournment.

TAXATION ONLY WAY TO REACH PROFITEERS

Would Raise Third of Revenues by Tax on Incomes, Luxuries and Business Profits.

President Wilson, appearing before joint session of Congress today, arged revenue legislation without further delay as an imperative was

every other now, and makes every other seem trivial and negligible, is the winning of the war," said the President. "Our financial program must no more be left in doubt or suffer to lag than our ordnance program, our ship program, our munitions program, or our program for making millions of men ready."

Politics "Is Adjourned."

The President called upon Congress eration of the bill. Politics, he said, "adjourned."

The principal increases in he President said, should be on inmes, war profits and luxuries.

Plans which might have delayed the work, but which involved a workthe work, but which involved a working agreement between both parties having fallen through, the President told the legislators there was no way to meet the problem of financing the war but to have Congress remain in session and go ahead at once.

He said that he for one was confident the people of this country would give a just verdict upon the services of the men who act for them.

Character of New Taxes.

Speaking of the probable character of the new taxes, the President said:
"We shall naturally turn, I suppose, to war profits and incomes and luxuries for the additional taxes. But the war profits and incomes upon which the increased taxes will be levied will be the profits and incomes of the calendar year 1918. It would be manifestly unfair to wait until the early months of 1919 to say what they are to be."

President Wilson warned against

to be."

President Wilson warned against lobbyists who might be expected to hurry to Washington to influence the proposed tax legislation, and said there is indisputable evidence of profiteering at present. He declared this must be reached by the new legislation. legislation.
"Profiteering that cannot be got at by restraints of conscience," said the President, "can be got at by taxation."

House and Senate Notified.

The President's decision to address Congress became known when the leaders of House and Senate were notified, soon after 10 o'clock this morning, to make arrangements for a joint session in the hall of the House.

House.

There was no official announcement of the subject on which the President would speak, but it soon became known that he would outline to Congress the situation in regard to the new war revenue legislation.

Secretary McAdoo's reasons for im-

lation.
Secretary McAdoo's reasons for immediate legislation, which are believed to have impressed the President, are that passage of the new war tax laws now will inform the country and business of the payments it will have to make next spring and cive time to prepare to make them. hond market for the next issue, in

the fall.

Party leaders in Congress, including the democratic whips, disagree
strongly with these views and have strongly with these views and have yielded to the pressure for immediate consideration of the legislation only because it came from the Treasury Department, ostensibly with the backing of the White House.

Greeted With Cheers.

The President was greeted with cheers when he intimated almost at the outset that new revenue would be drawn from war profits, incomes

and luxuries.

The crowded galleries and the House and Senate rose and cheered loudly when he declared that "hundreds of thousands of our men, carrying our hearts with them and our fortunes, are in the field and ships are crowding faster and faster to the ports of France and England with regiment after regiment to join them until the enemy shall be beaten and brought to a reckoning with mankind."

brought to a reckoning with man-kind."

When he had concluded his prepared address the President unexpectedly made a brief extemporaneous statement, in which he said that just as he was leaving the White House for the Capitol he had heard that the new German drive apparently had just begun and that it added to the solemnity of his conception of the country's duty.

Placing his hand over the last sheet of his prepared address, the President leaned forward and earnestly said:

"May I not add, that just as I was leaving the White House I was told that the expected drive on the western front has apparently begun."

News Strengthens Purpose.

News Strengthens Purpose.

The President said that his purpose had been strengthened by this information. He also praised Congress for the work done during the present session and "co-operation which has been generous," disclaiming that any interpretation should be placed upon his remarks that he was imputing neglect to Congress.

The applause and cheering that followed came from republicans and democrats alike.

Notwithstanding the fact that the announcement the President would come to the Capitol to address. Congress was made only about three